The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,802.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
Including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
Including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Race—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35	Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £42; 2nd class £32 10s	
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34	

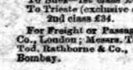
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 27th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s *s. s.* CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain J. C. Bandy, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the 25th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of Sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th November 1870.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain C. D. Perrins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M. Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no cargo based after sunset on the day of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th November 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE B. I. S. N. Co. will despatch the S. S. "EUPHRATES," 650 tons, Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, on or about the 1st December 1870. For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 15th December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, AND JEDDAH.

THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the ports on or about 29th December. Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from all country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without Wines.

Children over 11 and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

Steamers regularly carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the *s. s.* EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Maurice, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

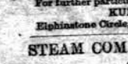
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.



THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Cascco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 16th December next.

FOR GENOA,

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	30	13	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Intermediate with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, on PRODUCING a Receipt by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMBIIATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bromen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110 Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE	„ 128 „ 88	„ PARIS	„ 206 „ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

6	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	2	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees per *s. s.* PARAGUAY, from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take immediate delivery of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Barrackhaun, Timber, viz:—

100 Logs 1st class Teak Timber
100 „ 2nd „ do.
50 Tons of Boards and Scantlings.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLING AND SLEEPERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder:—

450 superior Teak Squares
A quantity of Teak Scantlings and Sleepers

N.B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUTWOOD, EBONY, and elaborately CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a first-rate Sewing Machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a large collection of Ferns, Orchids and China Plants in tubs, China and other Pots, China Garden Seats and Flower Pot Stands, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th, and TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence on the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeded to England, the same comprises richly Carved Davenport, a handsome walnuttwood Writing Table, a pair of handsome mahogany extra large size, full-backed Sofas with real Morocco leather lining, elaborately carved large fourpost Bedsteads, one Iron panelled and slit ditto, Revolving Chairs, a handsome rosewood Pier with plate glass door, ditto mahogany Cheval Glass with Cabinet on sides, Clothes and Gown Presses, a handsome large Almira, a first-rate Sewing Machine by Wheeler and Wilson, Iron Folding Cots, China Earthen Bathing Tubs, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, Bronze China Garden Seats and Flower Stands, China Porcelain and Earthen Pots of choice Plants, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SPECIAL INTIMATION TO THEIR HIGHNESSES THE RAJAHS AND THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF BOMBAY.

Auction Sale of First-class English-built New Carriages.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in their rooms, on account of the concerned, the following Valuable Carriages.

A handsome full-sized Omnibus for 28 persons, by Carpenter of London.

One first-class Barouche by Wyburn of Long Acre.
One ditto Stop-piece Coach by Aldebert, of Long Acre.
One ditto Barouche by Thropp and Maberly.
One ditto ditto by Kesterion of Long Acre.
Two handsome circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham by Griffiths of London.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany full-size Slate Billiard Table, by Bennett &c., at Beach Candy.

ON MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Billiard Table, &c., the property of William Thorburn, Esq., and C. A. W. Cameron, Esq., changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Neat and Modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 6, Beach Road, Upper Colaba.

On TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his late residence at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Colonel Raines, C.B., 95th Regiment, left for England.

(Also the property of the Officers' Mess, 95th Regiment).

Superior Wines, glass and porcelainware, cooking utensils, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. No Catalogues; the property on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co. &c., at Mazagon, next to Sadder Adawlut.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS wishing to JOIN in the OPENING TRIP of the CLUB on SATURDAY, the 3rd December next, are requested to send their Names and the number of their Guests, if any, to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, at the Commodore's Office, at H. M.'s Dockyard, on or before the 29th instant. A Steamer will be provided for Members and their Guests, which will start from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. punctually and return from Kennery after dinner.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
H. MANISTY. }

23rd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

OPENING OF NEW STATIONS AND RE-OPENING OF THE KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY.

On and after THURSDAY, the 1st December 1870, and until further Notice, the following ALTERATIONS will take effect:—

The present 9 A.M. Train will leave Bombay at 6 A.M. and reach Nagpore at 2-15 P.M. next day instead of 4-45 P.M.

The present 1-30 P.M. North East Mail Train will leave Bombay at 11-20 A.M., and arrive at Jubbulpore at 2-20 P.M. the following day.

The Up Nagpore Train will leave there at 10-30 A.M. instead of 8 A.M.

The present 11-15 A.M. Train from Jubbulpore will leave at 10-30 A.M., and arrive in Bombay at 1-30 P.M. the following day.

The extension of the Line from Goolburga to Kristna, a distance of 73¼ miles, will on the same day be opened for Passenger and Goods Traffic, and the Trains to and from South East Line will run as under:—

The present 9-30 A.M. Train will leave Bombay at 12 noon, and run through to Kristna, arriving there at 11-40 A.M. the following morning.

The present 3 P.M. Train will leave Bombay at 2-30 P.M. and run as far as Poona only, arriving there at 8-20 the same evening.

The Up S. E. Mail Train will leave Kristna at 2-20 P.M., arriving in Bombay at 1 P.M. the following day, calling at Poona at 5-35 A.M.

The Up Poona Train will leave at 12 noon instead of 3-50 P.M., and arrive in Bombay at 7 P.M.

The Up Gallian Local Train will leave Callian at 8-25 A.M. instead of at 8-10 A.M., arriving in Bombay as at present.

The Khamgaum State Railway will on the same day be re-opened for Traffic, and a Train will run to and from that Station in connection with the Up and Down Nagpore Passenger Trains.

The following Stations on the Jubbulpore Line will also on the same day be opened, and Passengers will be booked at them by the Mixed Trains only:—

Sewda	Rampore
Ranere	Babai
Mandwa	Samrae
Hurnecol	Piperia
Mandla	Sehora
Kuraiee	Kurrockhalle
Paghar	Saipore
Dhurmukhend	Marble Rock
Dhollera	

A Station called Sleswiee, situated between Mussawad and Julgaum, will also be opened for traffic, and Passengers will be booked at it by the Up and Down Nagpore Trains.

Madras Time, 30 minutes in advance of Bombay time, is in every case quoted.

For further particulars see Company's Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned will receive TENDERS up to 28th instant, for the IMMEDIATE SUPPLY of the following STORES, viz.:—

1,200 Bolts best Navy Canvas, Nos. 1 and 2.
4,000 Gallons Boiled Linseed Oil.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 23rd November 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTEENTH CALL of RUPEES (100) ONE HUNDRED per SHARE in this Company is made payable to the undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, on or before the 1st day of January 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

If any Shareholder shall not pay the amount of the Call to which he is liable on the above date he will be charged Interest on the amount payable at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st January 1871 to the time of actual payment.

Certificates of Shares will be required to be deposited with the undersigned for enfacsemant of the Call thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant HENRY WINGFIELD BURNETT, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS can be attended to.

E. S. BRAMISH, Major,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, 19th November 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15), equivalent to £1-10-0 per share, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 30th June 1870, will be paid at this Office to the shareholders in India, on and after MONDAY the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to 28th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 21st November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TALLOW.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SIXTY TONS of Good Clean TALLOW, to be delivered in equal monthly half yearly instalments during 1st January 1871.

Sealed Tenders, to be endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Byculla Stores Depot, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 14th December next.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security equal to 10 per cent. of the amount involved.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 18th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GOODS, COTTON, GRAIN, AND OTHER RATES AND THROUGH BOOKING WITH OTHER RAILWAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that REVISED RATES for the carriage of COTTON by this Railway to Bombay; SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for the conveyance of GRAIN and for some kinds of SEEDS between certain Stations and Bombay; Special Reduced Rates for the conveyance of Sugar between Jubbulpore and Bombay; Special Reduced Rates for Piece Goods and Wines between Bombay and Jubbulpore and certain other Stations; and Special Reduced Rates for Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits bottled—Grain, some kinds of Seeds, Sugar, &c., between certain Stations on this Railway, and the Stations on the East Indian Railway in Bengal, Punjab and Delhi, and the Oude and Rohilcund Railways are now in force.

A new issue of the information as to RATES and FARES; GOODS CLASSIFICATION; and the arrangements for THROUGH BOOKING with other Railways is NOW READY, and may be had an application at the various Stations on the Railways or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ANY or ALL twelve months, from the 1st January 1871, viz.:—

Best Picked White Cotton Waste	Best Coir Loose and in Yarn
Best Dungaree Cloth, 20 inches wide	Best Cane or Rattan
Best Bengal Twine in hanks	Best Baskets made of Cane or Bamboos
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 24 oz.	Best Hair Cumblies and Dablies
Best Country Soap	Best Cotton Waterproofed Umbrellas for Sepoys
Best Bees Wax	Best Wheaten Flour for Paste
Best Country Sealing Wax (red)	Best Coal Tar
Best Gum Arabic, Picked	Best Tables Chairs
Best Cuttle Fish, whole pieces	Best Furniture for Stations
Best Country Salt	Best Boxes of various descriptions
Best Charcoal from Babool Wood and sifted	Best Notices Boards &c., &c.

Samples may be seen and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As the Tenders may be made for the whole or for the Supply of separate Articles the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender.

Persons whose Tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find security equal to 5 per cent upon the estimated aggregate amount.

Sealed Tenders which must specify the rates for delivery at Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Store's Office, Byculla, 5th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY,

Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

NOTICE.—ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. (in Liquidation) —The period for REFUNDING PREMIA paid since the Suspension has been extended to the 31st January next.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 22nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders, consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 11th and 25th November, and 9th and 23rd December.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 2nd, 16th and 30th November, and 14th and 28th December.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 9th and 23rd November, and 7th and 21st December.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 9th November and 27th December.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 25th November and 23rd December.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 1st, 15th, and 29th November, and 13th and 27th December.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 8th and 22nd November, and 6th and 20th December.

For KURRACHEE, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November, and 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 14th and 28th November, and 12th and 26th December.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 5th November and 3rd December.

Managing Agents	Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay	Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
„ Madras	Messrs. BINNY & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with semittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.

All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

TO MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AT REDUCED PRICE, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel are a range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness of the Apartments shall continue to secure the patronage of Travellers. Every attention will be given to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, Cheroots, and Clothes and Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Salo

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Shares.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
24,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	597½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	162½
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	250
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370 nl.
4,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	160
24,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	118
14,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	423

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
200	2,500	all	12½ps.	Alliance Spinning	2,400
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	950
60	150	150	...	Bunch Mills	190
800	150	60	...	Do. New	100
200	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	10 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,675
2,500	1,000	all	8 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	925
800	2,500	all	20 p.c.	Oriental	2,040
200	2,500	all	...	Royal	1,550

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,565
2,000	150	150	...	Elvere Land & Pier Co. Ltd	156
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	985
1,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	118
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,400	75co.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	980
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	680
120	13,000	4,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
20	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	60do.	Do. New	525
500	1,000	all	200do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,000	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,000
300	1,000	1,000	...	Framji Cowasji Press	925
200	5,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375
200	5,000	1,000	100 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,525
1,000	500	500	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	350
120	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
2,000	1,000	750	75 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
15	2,000	all	150 ps.	Pinnevelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	840
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
800	1,000	800	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	70 Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	29
26	19 ...	Do. China	1
250	2 Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
...	...	East India Bank's	22
200	19 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68 May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375 Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
...	3,500	2,450 ...	B'bay & Bengal	8. 8. 10
...	5,000	3,000 ...	Bombay Sh	35

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	Is. 10 5/16d.
London Bank	3 months' sight	Is. 10¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Is. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Is. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	106 ½
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾d.
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF [illegible]

Bank of England Notes	Rs. 10-8
Carolus	,, 10-4
Mexican Dollars	,, 290
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 220
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 19th November, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,131	10	
Merchandize	53,417	11	1
Earth Train	3,680	0	0
Electric Telegraph	449	8	0
Total Rs.	97,758	10	11

Corresponding week in November, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.			
Coaching	40,139	15	11
Merchandize	47,607	14	5
Earth Trains	1,127	8	8
Electric Telegraph	374	0	0
Total Rs.	89,249	7	0
Increase	8,509	3	11

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

Peterson, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Mortimer, Captain, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

Hogg, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Miller, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Deolalee.

Pelle, Lieutenant, Bombay 108th Regiment, from leave, from England.

Crows, Sub-Conductor, Bombay Commissariat, from sick leave, from England.

Scott, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Delhi.

Maitland, Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Griffiths, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Rudleston, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 23.

Phillips, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

Nanney, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, Akola, on duty, to Akola.

Carswell, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, to Broach.

Dickson, Ensign, 2nd Queen's, to rejoin, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 19.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to nominate J. F. D. Inglis, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Apothecary J. Pitts, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

Mr. G. D. Burgess, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival on the 9th ultimo.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival on the 23th ultimo.

Mr. C. D. Field, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 15th ultimo, is re-attached to the Bengal Division.

The usual leave of absence is granted to Colonel H. Man, Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, from such date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his obtaining furlough.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Ainslie, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir C. P. Hobhouse, Bart., or until further orders.

The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Captain T. T. Carter, R.E., 3rd grade Deputy Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain W. E. Gowan, General List, Infantry, Adjutant of the Edmpoorah Irregular Force, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with a view to his being appointed to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern of the 5th Goorkha Regiment.

Mr. Leon Hernandez having returned to Rangoon, resumed charge of his appointments as Vice Consul for France, Consul for his Majesty the King of Belgium, and Consul for his Majesty the King of Italy, from Mr. Adrian Campbell Cater, with effect from the 12th of October.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confirm Colonel C. Herbert in the appointment of Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the 1st of September 1870.

The undermentioned officers have passed, on the 19th and 20th of October 1870, the examinations in Indian History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, International Law, and Indian Treaties, as prescribed in the Notification in this department, No. 1494, dated the 5th of December 1864:—

Lieutenant F. H. Maitland, 4th Hussars, and Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopal, with great credit.

Lieutenant G. F. Pearl, Adjutant of the Bopal Pattan Boys, and A. F. Taylor, Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, with credit.

Mr. F. R. Hogg, officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 25th November.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel E. T. Boddam, of the Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer 27th Madras Native Infantry, are to be considered as placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department temporarily.

Surgeon Major Frederick John Mouat, M.D., of the Medical Department, Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with effect from the date of his departure from Bombay.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, Mirzapore Company (No. 13).—To be Captain—Mr. William Billingham Carter, To be Lieutenant—Mr David Bennie. To be Ensign—Mr. William Price. The appointment of the above officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

Punjab Frontier Force.—5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).—Lieutenant J. M. Syin, Adjutant, to be Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant R. Molloy, who exchanges.—Lieutenant M. Molloy, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Syin.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Adelbert Cecil Talbot, of the Royal Artillery, Squadron Subaltern, and Officiating Adjutant 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent—17th August 1869.

Lieutenant Charles Marsh Keighley, of the 1st Battalion 11th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern 5th Regiment of Native Infantry—4th October 1869.

Captain W. R. Bambury, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, having returned from furlough to Europe, is promoted to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, with effect from 1st November 1870.

Major General J. L. Vaughan, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was granted furlough to Europe for two years by G. G. O. No. 1077 of the 8th November 1870, is permitted to embark at Calcutta, instead of at Bombay, as previously announced.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the administrative Medical Staff of Her Majesty's British Forces:—

Surgeon T. J. Murphy, M.D., of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as Superintending Staff Surgeon Major during the period he was in charge of the office of Superintending Staff Surgeon Major, Gwalior Circle, on the departure for Lahore, on the 25th June 1870, of Staff Surgeon Major J. Macbeth, M.D.

Supernumerary Surgeon John Ince, M.D., of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Brown, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Paymaster, Presidency Circle, who was granted furlough to Europe for two years by G. G. O. No. 913, dated 31st September 1870, is permitted to embark at Bombay.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant James L. N. Willis—13th November 1870.

Lieutenant Henry John Nuthall—19th November 1870.

Army Commissariat Department.—Lieutenant J. R. B. Bennett, of the 7th Hussars, a probationer for the Staff Corps, officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern 2nd Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the 3rd class, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, and with effect from the 13th October 1870.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Gale is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and posted to Central India for employment on the Indore Railway.

Mr. R. G. Elwes, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Hyderabad.

The undermentioned officer and subordinates are transferred from Rajpootana to the North-Western Provinces, Railway Branch:—

Messrs. C. H. Croudace, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and W. F. Trotter, Supervisor, 2nd grade.

Bombardier F. Horne, Overseer, 1st grade, Punjab, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces for employment as Assistant Master in the Thomason College.

Lieutenant N. Arnott, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, is transferred to Bengal.

Mr. J. H. May is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Mr. D. Graham, Overseer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is removed from the Public Works Department.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Umbaree, 10th November 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Wright Marten, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd February 1866, from the 20th June 1870, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has sanctioned an exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

1st Foot.—Captain W. N. Watts, from 1st to 2nd Battn.

1st Foot.—Captain R. L. Roberts, from 2nd to 1st Battn.

Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Hicks, Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Allahabad, for general duty.

Captain A. D. Anderson, Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to the 4th Native Infantry, for duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified, provided no expense to the public is entailed thereby:—

1st Foot.—Ensign A. Howlett, 2nd Battalion.

The following order is confirmed with the sanction of Oude Division Order, dated the 20th September last, directing Surgeon G. B. Hadow, 9th Native Infantry, to take charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Lucknow Circle, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals D. J. O'Callaghan.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oude Division Order, dated the 1st October 1870, directing Assistant Surgeon F. A. Smyth, doing duty with the 34th Native Infantry, to proceed to Umballa, and report himself for duty to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service.

Dated the 6th October 1870, directing Assistant Surgeon H. Boyd to proceed to Bareilly and assume medical charge of the native regiments at that station, as a temporary measure.

Dated the 21st October 1870, appointing Captain and Brevet Major H. G. Deedes, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Macdonell, C.B., commanding the Division, with effect from the 13th May 1870.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 10th October 1870, directing Staff Surgeon G. P. M. Woodward, on privilege leave at Kussowlie, to proceed to Umballa, on the expiration of his leave, and assume medical charge of the 106th Foot.

Presidency District Order, dated the 18th October 1870, directing Surgeon Major S. A. Homan to resume medical charge of the 8th Native Infantry, from Assistant Surgeon C. J. W. Meadows.

Aden Garrison Order, dated the 17th May 1870, appointing Captain and Local Major F. W. Stubbs, Royal Artillery, to the command of the Fort and Station, during the absence on leave of Captain and Brevet Major E. C. D. Radcliffe.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated the 19th October 1870, appointing Ensign E. E. Money Interpreter to the regiment.

62nd Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 19th October 1870, appointing Ensign E. J. G. Lewis Interpreter to the regiment, from the 4th idem, vice Carthew.

105th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 18th October 1870, appointing Lieutenant J. J. Davy Assistant Instructor of Musketry, from the 20th idem.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 12th September 1870, appointing Major C. W. Fletcher, officiating 2nd in Command, to the officiating Command of the regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Graham, as member of a special committee convened at Seetapore, by order of the Commander-in-Chief; with effect from the 7th idem, the day on which Lieutenant Colonel Graham left Simla.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 18th October 1870, directing Ensign J. F. Carthew, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties.

2nd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 17th October 1870, making the following appointments, vice Captain F. W. Williams, deceased:—

Captain J. A. D. Gordon, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

Ensign C. W. Monypenny, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

16th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 17th August last, appointing Captain F. B. Inglefield, rejoined the left wing at Sinahjehanpore from leave, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain L. Wavell.

17th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 18th September last, appointing Captain T. Bawes to officiate as Adjutant, on promotion.

27th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 17th October 1870, appointing Lieutenant R. A. Sweetenham, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

42nd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 7th October 1870, appointing Major R. A. Nowell, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieutenant Colonel Thomson, with effect from the 7th September 1870, and Captain R. D. Beeston, attached to officiate as Wing Officer, from the 7th September 1870.

Dated the 7th October 1870, appointing Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. K. Abbott to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain Cologan, removed to another regiment; with effect from the 11th September 1870; and Captain F. H. Hood, attached, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, from the 11th September 1870.

45th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 16th October 1870, appointing Ensign A. J. Corse-Scott, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

20th Hussars.—Cornet C. W. Hemans, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant and Local Captain W. A. Roberts, A Battery A Brigade, from the 25th October to the 15th November, on medical certificate, in extension.

Lieutenant A. Swinton, F Battery F Brigade, to remain at Dalhousie, from the 15th to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Mammell, M.D., C Battery F Brigade, to remain at Landour, from the 20th October to the 20th November, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel S. Stallard, 22nd Brigade, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 15th to the 29th October, on private affairs, in extension.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Oldershaw, No. 6 Battery 5th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Quartermaster F. L. Tucker, 24th Brigade, to Bombay from date of leaving Mecan Meer, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant and Local Captain J. C. T. Huntley, to Calcutta, for two months, from date of availing himself of the same, on private affairs.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain W. G. Byron, from the 14th to the 18th October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

104th Foot.—Captain W. H. Brind, to remain at Murree, from the 31st October to the 13th November, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

105th Foot.—Major C. W. Lethbridge, retired, to Bombay, from the 21st September to the 3rd October, in extension of leave on medical certificate, preparatory to retirement.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant C. L. Heathcote, to Bombay, from the 25th October to the 29th November, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major General J. L. Vaughan, C.B., to Bombay or Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of the same, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

[This cancels the preparatory leave granted by G.O.C.C. of the 24th ultimo, p. 524.]

Captain H. R. B. Worsley, Wing Officer 7th Native Infantry, from the 10th to the 12th October, in extension of privilege leave.

Captain J. Bartleman, officiating Wing Officer 20th Native Infantry, from the 15th November to the 15th December, to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

British Medical Department.—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E. Purdon, M.R., to remain at Kussowlie, on medical certificate, from the 3rd to the 13th October, in extension.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. per ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wood en Ships	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolans & Cwt bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Glensannox	Jenkins	Liverpool.
	Wimbledon	Christie	Galle.

The steamer Emeu, Perrins, to China, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer China, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18 Candia (s) ..... Graves ..... Suez.
Rajah of Cochin ..... Coconada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 1 case gunpowder, King, King & Co.

Hawarden Castle, 2 cases hardware, 51 kegs iron bars, and 9 cases hour glasses, Heptoola Allibhoy; 15 cases sulphate of copper, D. J. Lisboa.

Michael Angelo, 1 case hardware, Momedally Abdool Cader; 10 bales printing paper, Bell, Ventz and Lucius; 30 cases beer, Muncherjee Pallonjee & Co.; 30 cases vinegar, Muncherjee Pallonjee & Co.

Sarah Anderson, 14 cases oilmanstore &c., Jevanjee Eduljee.

North Tyne (s), 4 packages hardware, B. Heptoola.

Sir John Lawrence, 26 packages hardware, and 3 kegs iron nails, Abdool Kader Hybutbhoy; 50 cases pale ale, Payne & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

North Tyne (s), 4 cases glassware, Ebrahim Noordin & Co.; 1 case reeds, H. Heys; 30 bales water twist, Hurrackchund Foolchund.

FROM SUEZ.

Baroda (s), 2 cases boots and shoes, Mohamed Dopul.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Parana, 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touché & Co.; 300 bags galls, Soondersdas Wugjee; 11 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj.

Saladin, 50 cases mother o' pearl shells.

China (s), 3 cases fishmaws, Nensey Gangjee; 9 packages fishmaws, Gowabhoy Somjee; 14 boxes glue, W. Nicol & Co.; 1 case fishmaws, A. M. Dama; 87 boxes olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

China (s), 30 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co.; 7 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Euphrates (s), 70 bales cotton, Vurjlall Lukhmanbhoy; 175 bales cotton, Hurjeevan Madowjee; 52 bales cotton, Narrunjee Bhimjee; 196 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Runchordass Megjee.

Balkamah, 50 bales cotton, Guneshdass Ramlall; 1 bale cotton' Shewlall Moteclall; 5 bales cotton, Noormahomed Ally; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee & Co.

North Tyne (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 350 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 110 bundles myrabolam, Cassum Manjee.

Victoria Cross, 61 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall.

Elleo Bates, 43 bales cotton, Malhoordass Ragowjee; 28 bales cotton, Ramjee Assoy; 46 bales cotton, Gotumchund Heerjee.

The Foundling, 100 bales cotton, Amerchund Dhoodeeram; 85 bales wool, Tejpall Jaitha; 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co.

Baroda (s), 60 bales wool, Narondass Nursey.

Ghiana, 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Demsey & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Nursey Keshowjee.

Caranja, 50 bales wool, V. Valjee; 55 bales cotton, Heerachund Cupoorchund,

Euphrates (s), 90 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 8 bales wool, Megjee Ramjee.

China (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 9 cases gum, B. I. S. N. Company.

FOR VENICE.

China (s), 140 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 47 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 12 chests Malwa opium, Mohomedbhoy Dana & Co.; 14 chests Malwa opium, Remedeos Brothers & Co.; 14 chests Malwa opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 25 chests Malwa opium, Dhunjeebhoy Rutnagur & Co.; 103 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 5 chests Maiwa opium, R. Dhunjeebhaw & Co.; 15 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; 10 chests Malwa opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 20 chests Malwa opium, Fraser Burjorjee Mody & Co.; 11 chests Malwa opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungda; 15 chests Malwa opium, Haji ee Esoo Elias; 13 chests sharkfins, Peerbhoy Assar; 77 bales cotton, Noopchund Guneshdass; 9 chests Malwa opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 3 chests Malwa opium, Goolabroy Koojlal; 10 chests Malwa opium, and 1 box silver dollars, Jon Mohomed Khulak; 11 chests Malwa opium, Poormull Chiminram; 15½ chests Malwa opium, Hussonbhoy Goolam Hossen & Co.; 18 chests Malwa opium, Huntram Hurdavelass; 12 chests Malwa opium, Amedbhoy Habebhoy; 21 chests Malwa opium, Amedbhoy Habeebhoy; 7 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Abdool Currim Hajee Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu (s), 10 chests Malwa opium, Tokersey Sons; 10 chests Malwa opium, Framjee Eduljee; 2½ chests Malwa opium, Khelseydass Jokeeram; 55 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 73 chests Malwa opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 28 chests Malwa opium, Goolraj Sunghanee; 12 chests Malwa opium, Purmull Laliminram; 13½ chests Malwa opium, Huntram Hurdavelass.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets will, until further notice, leave Bombay on every Saturday at 5-30 P.M., commencing from the 3rd proximo.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The following Telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 19th October 1870, viz.—

"Owing to apprehended interruption of Mail route through France, Indian Mails will now go by Germany and Brindisi, instead of by Marseilles. Collect on Letters and Newspapers, Brindisi rates; and on Books—one penny per 4 ounces more than by Marseilles. Please give instruction."

Under the arrangement described above, the Marseilles route, as well as the present route, via Brindisi and France, will be regarded as entirely superseded by the new Brindisi and Germany route. The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence sent by this new route to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 10, pie 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—2 annas per ½ ounce more than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

This Postal Notice does not in the least affect the rules and regulations published in this Office Notification, dated 19th August last, relative to the transmission of Correspondence for certain Foreign Countries of Europe via Italy.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursdays, November 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on November 24 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer will be closed on Thursdays, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on November 24 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on November 28; December 12, 26.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

COX—November 10th, at Madhopoor, the wife of G. F. Cox, Sub-Engineer, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

COX—November 18th, at Madhopoor, the wife of G. F. Cox, Sub-Engineer, aged 28.

O'DOWDA—November 16th, at Ghazeepore, of convulsions, William Henry, son of Captain and Mrs. J. W. O'Dowda, aged 2 years 9 months and 16 days.

BRODHURST—November 17th, at Benares, of diphtheria, Maud Candace, youngest child of Maynard Brodhurst, Esq., aged 20 months.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1870.

MORE than two months have now elapsed since Paris was invested; three weeks have passed since the army, which captured Bazaine and his host, was set free for other operations. During those three weeks Neu Brisach and Verdun have fallen, Montmedy and Belfort have been invested, and a hostile force has gone southward as far as Dole; while one portion of the army from the Moselle has reached the neighbourhood of Paris, and another has moved into the countries beyond the Aisne, investing La Fere among other things. On the French side the only active movements have been the successful expulsion of Von der Tann from the important position of Orleans, some ineffectual fighting about Dreux, and the destruction, by the "Garibaldians," of a flanking party or strong patrol at Chatillon sur Seine between Troyes and Chaumont. These statements, if they can be relied on, indicate a fresh series of conflicts. The French have forces in the field on the Loire and in front of Le Mans; while the Germans are said to be posted about Dreux and somewhere north of Orleans, probably still at Toury, with outposts as far to their left as Auxerre, where the great road which passes from Chaumont through Chatillon sur Seine, crosses the Y

...HANISTAN.

...been received in Cabul that Yakoob ... in Candahar, publicly stated that, had ...en deceived by his adherents, he would have compassed the death of the Ameer, his son, grandson, and chief nobles. As it is, he is in flight, poor, ill attended and unpopular. Some of his followers, who had been deputed to realize the revenue of one of his estates, were attacked by the population, and eight or ten of them killed. Shah Pussund Khan is, at present, the right hand man of the rebel Sirdar.

As we have said before, there seems no chance of Yakoob Khan acting in concert with Abdool Rahman, for a telegram received from Peshawur, dated the 16th instant, states that Hamad Khan Surteep (the Ameer's agent at Bokhara) has positively contradicted the report of Abdool Rahman's escape from Samarcand. Meanwhile, Yakoob Khan is ill in the north-west, and, as far as active hostilities are concerned, may be considered innocuous. The latest telegraphic intelligence from Europe comes at an unfortunate time, for there can be no doubt that the native estimate of Russian power, however absurd it may seem to Europeans, is sincerely accepted as correct in India and Cabul, and if that hideous acknowledgment of war being even possible, which the telegram published above contains, were to assume a more definite form, Cabul might yet have to rue her alliance with England. Any disturbances in Central Asia could, of course, result only in advantage to ourselves, for an unmistakeable proof that three Englishmen are not required to fight one Russian would do us, in India, vast good.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 21.

MY NATIVE FRIEND.

Tune: "Once I loved a Maiden Fair."

Once I had a native friend
Who was most deceiving:
Said, of riches he'd no end,
Found me too believing!
Partners we, straight should be,
Come what might to pass;
Now alas! I plainly see
I made myself an ass!

Three times I did make it known
In the public papers;
Thus our bubble firm was blown,
And we cut fine capers!
On native shippers we began
Lavishing advance free:
House at Poona, Matheran,
And at Manaluxmee.

War broke out, prices broke down:
When the French were worsted
Native shippers fled the town,
And our bubble burst-ed!
I'm ruined by my native friend,
More sinned against than sinning;
Believed his riches had no end,
And found they'd no beginning

Happy he, who never knew
Those confounded niggers,
For they're treachrous and untrue,
When it comes to figures!
Fare thee ill! my native chum,
For thou art a *sad* prig:
Once I held thee worth a *plum!*
Now, not worth a *bad* fig!

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

From Colonel G. S. A. Anderson, Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Maratha Country; to W. Wedderburn, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, my assistant Captain Westropp's report, No. 135 of 16th March last, on the affairs of the Southern Maratha Country States for the past year 1869, and to add such remarks as appear to me to be called for.

2. Captain Westropp, 2nd in Command Kolhapoor Infantry and Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Maratha Country, whose services had previously been confined to the Kolhapoor State, was, with the sanction of Government, placed in subordinate political charge of the States alluded to in the month of March 1869, on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Oldfield on two years' furlough to England.

SANGLEE.

3. The condition of affairs at Sanglee will be separately brought before Government.

4. Arrangements were made during the year to extend to the town of Shapoor, and other villages in the vicinity of the British cantonment of Belgaum, some of the provisions of Act No. III. of 1867, which relate to the preservation of the health of the troops.

MEERUJ.

5. The young Chief, who had latterly been making very favourable progress in his studies under the superintendence of Mr. Ballairs, the head master of the Sardar's High School, Kolhapoor, unfortunately broke his leg broken by a fall from his horse in the month of March. The fracture was a bad one, and confined him to the house for about six months. The Chief had previously been desirous of passing the matriculation examination of the University of Bombay, but this accident prevented his carrying out his design, and as it was somewhat difficult to arrange for his acquiring a good knowledge of administrative work at Belgaum, I determined, after consulting with the Director of Public Instruction, to attach him for some time to the office of my assistant, Captain Westropp, with the view of his being trained to business-habits; his native tutor still being retained to enable him to continue to some extent his school studies. It is satisfactory to observe, from what Captain Westropp writes, that this plan has answered well, and that it is agreeable to the young Chief. I hope, in a short time, to be able to report that he is qualified to assume the administration of his jagheer.

6. The revised assessment introduced into the several districts of the State was guaranteed by Government for a term of six years, commencing from 1868-69. Details are embodied in the papers as per margin.

7. Information relating to the State receipts and disbursements of the year is contained in the statement accompanying my assistant's report. All debts have been paid off, and the financial condition of the State is now very good, as will be seen from the account of surplus funds given below.

Amount invested in four per cent. Government Securities ..... Rs.	2,65,900
Cash balances at close of financial year 1868-69 ..... "	2,62,746
Total Surplus Funds..... Rs.	5,28,646

8. It will be seen from the information embodied in the 18th paragraph of my assistant's report, that the administration of civil justice was satisfactory during the year. Mr. Annunt Sadashee, of whose services Captain Westropp makes favourable mention, has been appointed Moonsiff of Sherole in the Kolhapoor territory.

9. The municipal affairs of the town of Meeruj, which contains about 24,000 inhabitants, have been placed under the management of a committee.

The new system promises to work well.

10. The town duties were also at the same time revised by me. Some time must elapse before results can be fully judged of, but the new arrangements are approved of by the towns people, and are favourably reported of by the native officials.

11. Education made very satisfactory progress; the number of pupils in the State-Schools having nearly doubled during the year. They now amount to 675. For further particulars I would beg to refer to Captain Westropp's report, and to the accompanying copy of a report from the Deputy Educational Inspector.

12. Public works also made very satisfactory progress. A list of those in progress under the superintendence of the Public Works Department is appended. Further details are given in Captain Westropp's report. The aqueduct scheme for supplying the town with pure drinking water has proved a great success.

13. The local fund collections of the year amounted to Rs. 9,891-10-11. It has been arranged to apply them to works of public utility and education.

14. The condition of the Meeruj State is, on the whole, very satisfactory. During the Chief's minority the administration of civil and criminal justice has been remodelled and placed on an improved footing. A revised revenue assessment has been introduced—numerous public works (some of them of considerable importance) have been carried out—education has made a considerable advance—a change of currency has been effected, and a state of financial embarrassment has been changed to one of greater prosperity than was ever before experienced. Other petty reforms and improvements, too numerous to mention, have been carried out. The Chief has also been carefully educated, and is now being trained in business habits. Whatever, therefore, may be in the future, the people of this State will, at least, have reason to remember favourably the short period they have enjoyed of British administration.

LUXUMON RAO ANNA SAHEB OF MEERUJ.

15. No improvement has taken place in the general administration of this Chief's affairs, and as he is now an elderly man, it is hardly to be hoped that much will be effected in the way of reform during his life-time.

16. I believe, however, that he has at last effected a settlement of the principal complaints of his Bpodgaum and Kowthey ryots alluded to by Captain Westropp, but I have not yet been furnished with full details.

KOORUNDWAR ELDER CHIEF.

17. Although this Chief's administration has also, from the first, been far from satisfactory, the year has been marked by some improvement. A respectable Karbharee has been appointed, and although he has many difficulties to contend with, he has effected some good, and there are fewer complaints now than formerly. Some progress has also been made in the settlement of debts.

18. The question of the succession to the estate of the late Trimbuck Rao Aba Saheb, one of the younger brothers of the Chief alluded to by Captain Westropp, was reported on by me during the year. The correspondence on the subject is noted in the margin.

19. The arrangements proposed by this department, and approved of by Government, for the payment, in the Government currency, of the shares of the younger Chiefs in the family inam property have, since Captain Westropp's report was written, been finally accepted by the Chief.

20. Several questions relating to Joodee assignments held by the Chief in British districts were disposed of by Government during the year on the reports of this department.

21. For other details relating to this Chief's State, I would beg respectfully to refer to my assistant's report.

KOORUNDWAR YOUNGER CHIEFS.

22. Trimbuck Rao Aba Saheb, one of the younger Koorundwar chiefs, a most loyal and respectable Sirdar, was carried off by cholera in the month of April at the comparatively early age of 45. His loss was much and generally regretted.

23. Venayek Rao Appa Saheb, another of the Koorundwar chiefs, was appointed to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council in the month of May.

24. The administration of their affairs by the younger Chiefs continued to be in every respect satisfactory.

25. I am glad to be able to mention, that, since my assistant's report was written, the defects connected with the water-supply project alluded to have been remedied, and that it is now in good working order.

JUMKHUNDEE.

26. Particulars regarding the affairs of the Jumkhundee State during the year are given in my assistant's report.

27. As regards a revised assessment for the district of Koondgol, I am still in communication with the Revenue Survey Commissioner, southern division, on the subject. The Chief objected to the rates at first proposed by Major Prescott, as being, in his opinion, too low, and as Colonel W. C. Anderson had a very long experience of the country in which Koondgol is situated, I considered it desirable to defer further action in the matter until he could be consulted. I have recently had some personal communication with Colonel Anderson on the subject, and hope that some settlement may shortly be arrived at which may be satisfactory both to the Chief and the ryots of Koondgol.

28. It is very much to be regretted that the Chief has delayed so long in carrying out the water-supply project for the town of Jumkhundee and other useful public works, which he promised long ago to proceed with.

29. As regards the proposed road from Jumkhundee to Beejapoor the Collector of Kulladghee has been referred to on the subject of the construction of the Government portion of the line, but as yet no reply has been received from that officer, I do not however think that it would be expedient to encourage the Chief to undertake fresh schemes until he has proceeded with those already projected.

MOODHOLE.

30. The young Raja of Moodhole is an intelligent little boy of the age of nine years. His health is rather delicate, and his mother dislikes the idea of his being moved from Moodhole at present. For these reasons it has not been considered desirable to press his being sent elsewhere for his education. Probably, in the course of a year or two, his removal will be attended with less difficulty. In the meantime the moonsiff, who is a very intelligent man, looks after his education, and he appears to be making good progress in his studies.

31. The administration of State affairs continued satisfactory. Some complaints (and also some anonymous petitions, probably emanating from the same sources) were made against the Karbharee, but they were preferred by persons of known bad characters and were not sustained by any reliable evidence.

32. Information regarding the receipts and expenditure of the year is given in the usual statement submitted with the assistant's report. The financial condition of the State is highly satisfactory, the surplus funds amounting to upwards of six lacs as shewn below—

Cash balance at close of revenue year 1868-69..... Rs.		88,350
Investments in 4 per cent paper.. "		5,38,700
Balance of interest in H. M.'s Treasury, Bank of Bombay ... "		700
Total..... Rs.		6,25,750

33. Details relating to the revised revenue assessment introduced, which has been guaranteed by Government for a term of sixteen years, will be found in the papers as per margin.

34. The business of the Civil Court is shown to have been carried on during the year without arrears.

this State, originated by me in 1862, continued to work very satisfactorily during the year of report. The outlay on the various works in progress amounted to Rupees 28,539. The works were fully inspected and reported on by Captain Mant, Executive Engineer, Kolhapoor, who writes of them as follows—

"In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating my opinion that public works in the Moodhole State are being carried out most intelligently and satisfactorily, and that they reflect great credit on the moonsiff, and the overseer and sub-overseer under him."

36. Education also made satisfactory progress.

RAMDROOG.

37. The affairs of the Ramdroog State continue to be administered in a satisfactory manner.

GENERAL REMARKS—WORK OF VACCINATION.

There was a slight increase in the work of vaccination in the several States as shown below. The increase in the previous year had been very considerable, and it was not to be expected that the same rate of increase would be maintained, although there is still room for improvement.

NUMBER OF VACCINATION.				
1867.	..	1868.	..	1869.
3,536	..	4,496	..	* 4,679

39. In the States of Meeruj and Moodhole, now under British administration, there was little serious crime, only two cases, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and one of rape, were of sufficient importance to be sent up for trial in my Court.

40. The work of disposing of civil appeal cases, which are sent for trial to the Assistant Political Agent, is somewhat in arrears. Captain Westropp has been instructed to endeavour to dispose of a larger number of cases during the current year.

41. Appeal cases from States not under British administration are disposed of by myself. The number and description of cases disposed of is shown below. Only six remained undisposed of at the close of the year—

Civil appeal cases.....	39
Criminal.....	14
Revenue	33
	86

42. It is satisfactory to learn from Captain Westropp's paragraph 67, that the people of Moodhole have subscribed Rupees 14,147-2-9 towards the construction of works of public utility. In this respect they appear to be following the good example of the people of Meeruj, who have during the period of British administration subscribed very largely towards the carrying out of works both in the town of Meeruj and in various villages of the State.

43. In conclusion I would observe that except in Sanglee, where there is a falling off, the condition of affairs in the Jagheer States under their own native chiefs, is much the same as in former years, and that, in Meeruj and Moodhole, which are temporarily under British administration during the minorities of their chiefs, much progress has been made, and the State of affairs in them is generally satisfactory.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) G. S. A. ANDERSON,
Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Maratha Country.

Political Agent's Office, Kolhapoor, 30th July 1870.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

This report is satisfactory and testifies to the zeal with which Colonel Anderson and his assistant, Captain Westropp, have exerted themselves to promote the welfare of these jagheer estates. Their success has been most marked in the estates of Meruj and Moodhole, which are temporarily under Government management during the minority of the young chiefs. In these jagheers large sums have been expended in education and public works, while at the same time all debts have been paid off and cash balances of five and six lakhs respectively accumulated. The general satisfaction of the people has been shown by the readiness with which they have come forward to subscribe for works of local public utility.

2. Government notice with satisfaction that the young chief of Meruj after going through a proper course of study is now acquiring a practical knowledge of business. They will be glad to hear when Colonel Anderson considers him qualified to assume the administration of his estate.

3. Government learnt with much regret the death of Trimbuckrao Aba Saheb of Koorundwar. The younger chiefs of Koorundwar have always been remarkable for the care and liberality with which they have administered their estates.

4. The condition of Sanglee will be separately noticed.

Copy of these reports should be sent to the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

* Of these 4,353 are shown in the Returns of the Superintendent of Vaccination, S. K., and 326 in those of the Superintendent, C. D.

PESHAWUR.

18TH NOVEMBER.

I WONDER whether you or any of your readers care to hear about Peshawur, or can be induced to listen to a short account of the pitiful condition of us poor exiles, whose lot has been cast in this "Valley of the Shadow of Death!" And what more appropriate name could one apply to the Peshawur vale, where all is sickness and misery at a time when throughout the rest of the Indian Empire men's hearts are rejoicing with the setting in of the winter season. Every other man one meets, whether native or European, shows unmistakable signs of having fever about him, and those who consider themselves well and strong, have a very sallow and haggard appearance.

The troops are suffering fearfully. The hospitals are full, and the doctors who themselves, suffer in common with their patients, are at work day and night. And yet the weather is all that one can desire.

The nights are very cold, the mornings fresh and bracing; nor is the midday heat by any means excessive. Indeed, were it not for this general fever which spares no one, one could hardly wish for a pleasanter climate. I can hardly say whether we or the natives are suffering most. Yesterday I heard an officer say, "I have not seen one of my servants for the last three days: they are all sick." The doctors are most indefatigable in their work, but it is a sore tax upon them all this overwork, and they are too valuable to lose.

One of the British regiments here showed but a sorry appearance on parade last Saturday for the General's inspection, and he must have felt grieved to find that actually *less than half* the strength of so fine a regiment were on the duty told. Out of 892, there were but 429 duty men. There were 180 men in and attending hospital and the rest (all weakly men) away at a small sanitarium called "Cherat," near Nowshera. This regiment has suffered greatly all through the season, and it is painful to contemplate what it is likely to suffer if it remains in the valley next hot season.

Would it not be far better policy to limit the service of each regiment in the Peshawur valley to one year? After being so thoroughly prostrated as the men now are, they have not the stamina left in them to combat a second season. Surely the health of a whole regiment is of more consequence than the cost of moving it to a more healthy part of the country where the weakly men might regain their strength.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

BOMBAY.

THE KHANGAON STATE RAILWAY, we observe, will be reopened for traffic on the 1st proximo.

BUGGY LICENSES.—Up to Monday the Commissioner of Police granted 350 licenses to owners of hack buggies.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—The gentlemen summoned for the special jury at the Criminal Sessions are required to be in the Court room this (Thursday) morning.

MR. LOCKLEY, Superintendent of Police, who returned from England by the last mail, has been temporarily appointed to act as Superintendent of the Water Police.

THE month's privilege leave granted to Mr. R. H. Showell commences to-day, and Mr. Nana Morojee will, we believe, sit in the Girgaum Police Court during his absence.

A JUROR FINED.—Yesterday Mr. Allaruckhia Ebram, one of the gentlemen referred to on Monday as having been absent when called for the jury at the Criminal Sessions, again failed to answer when his name was called, and the Chief Justice imposed a fine of Rs. 100.

WE hear that a great field-day between the Public Works employés is to take place to-day in Dr. Fraser's Court. We have inquired, but cannot accurately ascertain, the particulars of the charge which will be brought up there.—*Deccan Herald*, NOV. 13.

THE P. AND O.'s s.s. EMBU, Captain C. G. Perrins, will sail to-day from China with 1,592½ chests of Malwa opium, 651½ bales of cotton, and 104 cwts. of elephants' teeth.

THE SHIP GLENSANNOX, Captain J. Jenkins, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with 7,564½ bales of cotton and 829 bales of wool, and not with 5,296½ bales of cotton and 639 bales of wool, as stated in yesterday's paper.

THE BAILIFF'S CASE.—The further hearing of the case against the two bailiffs of the Small Cause Court, on a charge of giving false evidence, &c., was yesterday proceeded with before Mr. Nana Morojee. Mr. Moroba Cannoba conducted the prosecution; Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw defended the accused.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—Mr. Martin O'Brien, chief mate of the ship Ellen Bates, was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with being absent without leave and with wilful disobedience of lawful commands. The defendant apologised before the magistrate and promised to do his duty in a faithful and orderly manner. Mr. Stuart, master of the ship, said that under the circumstances he was not willing to press the charge. The mate was accordingly told to go on board and do his duty.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee, ship chandler, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and obtained a summons against Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, son of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, and secretary and treasurer of the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be convicted under section 204 of Act 2 of 1865, of the offence of using a furnace in Parell Road not constructed so as to consume or burn the smoke arising therefrom, and on such conviction why he should not be liable to a penalty of Rs. 100 a day.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday in Dr. Howlett's office, on the body of a girl, aged about three years, named Ameerun. The girl lived with her father, a washerman, in a hut close to the wall of the Baboola Tank. On Sunday afternoon she was playing with other children near the hut. The father on his return home from business found his daughter missing. He searched for her in all directions up to midnight, but could not find her. Next morning at about 7 o'clock he saw a carcase floating in the tank and went in a boat to see it. He found it to be the dead body of the child. A verdict of found drowned was returned by the jury.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Bechur Bhowan, a grocer, appeared before the Chief Magistrate yesterday and laid the following information:—"I am a grocer and an inhabitant of Ruttayee, near Callian, in the Tanna zillah. On Friday last, the 8th instant, I came to Bombay with two boat loads of hay. I know a broker named Narron Nund-am. He purchased the hay for Rs. 275, and said the say was for a man named Wusta, who was with him at the time. He promised to bring the money to me the next morning, but did not do so. I therefore went to Wusta and asked him for the money. He said he had already paid the money to Narron Nundram, whose signature he showed me in his account book. I therefore charge Narron Nundram with cheating and criminal misappropriation, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted the application.

SPORTING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., C.S.I., has added another Rs. 250 to the amount of his purse given as the second race on the second day of the Bombay Races 1871, so that the Cowasjee Jehanghier Purse will now be for Rs. 500, presented by that gentleman, with Rs. 250 added from the fund.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 23rd November.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their rooms, Town Hall, this afternoon, at 4½ P.M.

There will be a ballot for the election of Janardhan Gopal, Esq., who has been duly proposed and seconded as a member of the Society.

Business—The election of office-bearers for the year 1870-71. The annual report for the last Session.

VISIT TO BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

YESTERDAY the Right Rev. Bishop Milman of Calcutta and the Right Rev. Bishop Douglas paid a visit to the Byculla Schools of the Bombay Education Society. Their Lordships were accompanied by the Rev. G. Walters who, with Mr. Walters, the Head Master, went round the premises and pointed out everything of interest in the institution. The healthy appearance of the children, and the cleanliness every where apparent, seemed highly to gratify Bishop Milman. During the visit, the boys and girls formed a choir and sang several pieces of music with excellent expression, under the leadership of Mr. Walters, who, by the way, is the honorary choir-master of Byculla Church.

THE MAHA VISVASHEWREE FAIR.

THE annual fair in honour of the Goddess Shree Maha Visvashewree was held on Tuesday evening, and the Purbhoo community residing in Dady Sett's Agiary Lane did their utmost to celebrate the occasion with such respect as is due by men to gods and goddesses. The lane was lined with stalls for the sale of sweetmeats and toys of all kinds, native "Brummagem" and continental, and attended mostly by sharp Parsees, who really had cleanly attractive wares. Paterfamilias and the youngsters at least seemed to think so, if one might judge from the number of dolls and trinkets carried off. Then, all the way was lit up with lamps, whilst at intervals there were arches covered with paintings and set off by gas-lights. And at the end was a large painting of the goddess in a company quite usual for her, if report is to be believed,—that of several tigers. The representation was covered with coloured lamps and gas-jets, so that the deity was well seen by her numerous devotees, whilst those of a sporting nature could behold and admire any amount of paintings of races and racehorses, some of the latter in a highly excited state and others in most imposing attitudes. On either side of the goddess again were pictures of Hindoo ladies, and the ground in front of the display was ornamented with a nice miniature garden which had been extemporised. There were immense crowds of all classes in the fair during the evening, and towards midnight they were regaled with the firing of quite a load of gunpowder, hundreds of crackers, and a number of Chinese fireworks. The fair was continued last night and will be visible again, we believe, this evening.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Sir M. R. WESTROPP, Chief Justice.)

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.

MARY MACLAUGHLIN was placed at the bar on a charge of having caused hurt with a knife to Driver Bennett, R. A., at Belgaum on the 20th September.

Prisoner, who spoke English with a strong Irish accent, pleaded guilty, and stated that she wished to call witnesses.

Patrick Murphy, sergeant Royal Artillery, was then called by the prisoner—He deposed that prisoner was the wife of a gunner in the artillery. At the time of the occurrence from which the charge arose prisoner had a child about seven or eight months old. She had brought a charge against prosecutor of cutting and wounding the child. He was tried by court martial and acquitted. Witness believed that prisoner was under the impression that Bennett had cut and wounded the child, and she attributed its death to that. Witness did not know the cause of death. He had heard prisoner attribute the death to the cutting and wounding with which she charged Bennett.

Mr. George Lees, apothecary's apprentice, deposed that he attended prisoner's child when it was first hurt. It had received an incised wound at the angle of the mouth. It was not a serious wound. The child died of dysenteric diarrhœa. The child died in the morning and driver Bennett was stabbed on the afternoon of the same day. Prisoner attributed the death of her child to the wound, and blamed Bennett for the wound. The child was fourteen months old.

Prisoner on being asked if she had any other witnesses, said her daughter who saw Bennett wound the child was in Court.

The Judge—But Bennett has been acquitted of that charge. It has been established by the witnesses you have called that you attributed the wounding of the child to Bennett.

Prisoner (in reply to the Court)—I have been in prison since the 10th of October. I throw myself on the mercy of the Court, and I ask your Lordship to consider the feelings of a mother in such a case. The child was taken from my breast.

His Lordship then passed sentence, and in doing so said—You seem to have given Driver Bennett two wounds and to have attempted to give him two others with a knife; and one of the witnesses in his deposition states that you were seen sharpening the knife beforehand. That was a very deliberate act, and although you may have believed him to have injured your child, yet, in point of law, that does not justify you in the slightest degree for the act you have committed, namely, attempting to stab Driver Bennett. He had been tried and acquitted of the charge which you brought against him. Such acts of violence as yours cannot be permitted, and even, making all due allowance for your feelings as a mother, I feel bound to sentence you to rigorous imprisonment for nine months from the 10th October, and I trust it will be a warning to you how you again give way to your temper and feelings.

Sad Moon Chattar who pleaded guilty to having been in possession of material for the purpose of counterfeiting coin. After the prosecutrix had been examined, however, the Judge put some questions to her, and her answers resulted in the case being stopped and the prisoners dismissed.

The Sessions adjourned in the afternoon.

NAVAL ITEMS.

H.M. surveying steamer Newport arrived at Alexandria on the 28th Sept., *en route* for the Red Sea, *via* the Suez Canal.

The Juno, 6, screw corvette, Captain John K. E. Baird, has completed repairs at Sheerness, and is expected to leave that port on particular service (conveyance of troops to China) about the 1st November.

The Hellicon, steam despatch vessel, Commander Crozier, has arrived at Havre to protect British interests, in consequence, says report, of the French having interfered to prevent the shipment of provisions, &c., for England.

The Wolverine, 17 guns, 1,703 tons, 400 horse-power, was commissioned at Sheerness on Wednesday, October 26, by Captain R. H. Wratislaw for foreign service. Her destination is believed to be North America and the West Indies, an old cruising ground of the Wolverine's.

The Thistle, 4 guns, double screw composite gun vessel (the vessel on board of which an awful explosion occurred about twelve months since, whereby eleven persons lost their lives), was commissioned at Sheerness on Wednesday, Oct. 26, by Commander H. K. Leet, for service in the Persian Gulf as a surveying vessel.

The Thalia, 6 guns, screw corvette, was commissioned at Sheerness on Wednesday, Oct. 26. She has been docked in order to ascertain whether her "kingstons" are in working order. When ready she will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, in order to relieve and bring home the crew of the Rattlesnake, which vessel will remain on the West Coast Station.

The Magdala, 4, double-screw armour-plated turret-ship, built at Blackwall for the defence of Bombay, has been so far completed as to leave for Sheerness, Oct. 24. She was under orders to be taken out of the Nore for an official trial over the measured mile at the Maplin Sands on Thursday the 20th, but no report of the trial had been published when last mail left England.

The customary salutes were exchanged at Portsmouth on the 25th of October, on the occasion of the transfer of the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Hastings R. Yelverton, K.C.B., from the Monitaur, 34, screw, iron armour-plated ship, to the Lord Warden, 18, screw armour-plated, as commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet, and on the hoisting of the flag of Vice Admiral G. G. Wellesley, C.B., on board the Monitaur, as commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet.

The following letter addressed to the editor of the "Standard" may not be without interest to some of our readers:—

SIR,—The proceedings at courts martial, as they appear reported in the public journals, frequently strike one as being matters to which the attention of the public and of the legislature should be more particularly directed, from the great severity of the sentences adjudged, when compared with those awarded by the ordinary criminal tribunals of the country. Your paper of this day's date contains a report of courts martial held at Portsmouth, where, in one case, a seaman was charged with desertion, and with having appropriated to his own use a sum of money which had been entrusted to him by his messmates. The prisoner was given a good character, and had given himself up. The sentence was two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be kept in solitary confinement the first six out of every 28 days; and at the end of the term of imprisonment to be dismissed from the service with disgrace—such sentence will give the prisoner 156 days of solitary confinement. The second case tried appeared to be one of simple desertion, for which the culprit was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

It is not the practice of criminal courts at the present day to give long terms of imprisonment. Why should the proceedings of these courts martial continue unchecked in their severity of punishment? And no wonder the military and naval prisons are crowded with prisoners. It appears desirable that the whole system of courts martial should undergo revision, and some restraint should be placed upon undue severity of sentences; and when offences take place, either on land or on British waters, if for felony or misdemeanor, let the prisoner be tried by the ordinary tribunals of the country, reserving courts martial for breaches of discipline.

I have had a long experience in criminal matters, and I feel sure such a change would be alike desirable and beneficial.—Yours obediently,

OPENING OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AS FAR AS THE KRISTNA.

IN the enumeration of changes to come into effect on the G. I. P. Railway on 1st December, we notice it is stated that on that day the extension of the south-east division of the line from Goolburga to Kristna will be opened for passenger and goods traffic. Thus another stretch of seventy-three miles of the line to Madras has been completed.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 23rd Nov., 3-35 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd Nov., 7-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 21st Nov., 8-20 P.M.; America via Russia, 22nd Nov., 7 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear except via Otranto; Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 22nd Nov., 7-30 A.M.—French mail steamer from Suez signalled.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—23RD NOV. 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd Nov., 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd Nov., 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd Nov., 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 38 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd Nov., 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 32 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 22nd Nov., 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 22nd to 8 P.M. of the 23rd Nov. is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 38	0 5
" Calcutta	3 33	0 5
" Madras	30 24	0 15
" Galle	58 59	39 59

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THE HINDOO MARRIAGE CASE.

NAGINDASS NARROTUMDASS VS. OOMED KIKA.

IN an appeal court held on the day prior to the late vacation, consisting of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice (Sir M. R. Westropp) and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, the subjoined judgment in the above case was delivered.

In dealing with the present appeal it has seemed to this Court desirable, with a view that the grounds of its judgment may the more clearly appear, to state the proceedings in the suit with somewhat more of detail than would have been otherwise necessary, and we therefore do so before proceeding to dispose of the points which have been raised in argument. The plaint alleges that on the 3rd May 1866 the defendant Oomed Kika betrothed his daughter Bai Jharmar, who is not a party to the suit, to the plaintiff Nagindas Narrotumdas, and on the same day signed an acknowledgment of such betrothal in writing. The material part of this writing (which though addressed to Narrotumdas Shamboodas, the father of the plaintiff, is, it is alleged, so addressed merely by way of respect and is in truth meant to be addressed to the plaintiff), is as follows—"My daughter Bai Jharmar has been betrothed to your son Nagindas, I am duly to receive (from you) according to the usage of (our) caste Pala and marriage presents, &c." The plaint then states that down to the month of September 1869 the defendant always treated the plaintiff as the betrothed husband of the said Bai Jharmar, but that about that time the defendant refused to allow his daughter to visit the plaintiff and repudiated the betrothment. The plaintiff thereupon caused a meeting of caste of Desga Zeroba Wanias to be held in the month of October 1869, and the resolutions passed at such meeting are stated in a paper annexed to the plaint. The substance of what passed at the meeting is that the meeting were satisfied that a betrothal had taken place according to the usage of the caste, and that they urged on the defendant not to raise any dispute, but that he refused to abide by the said betrothal, and the meeting resolved as follows—"The marriage (ceremony) of the said boy and girl shall be performed. Should this girl be betrothed to another person no caste intercourse shall take place with Oomed Gandi the (defendant) and whomsoever may accept this girl. The 'writ' (official remuneration) of our priest Lyarla Brahman shall be stopped by our caste if he should join in performing betrothal (ceremonies) again. Should the same take place in Bombay or in any other country, intercourse shall be stopped with that person as may espouse her part." The plaint then alleges that the plaintiff is now of the age of 26 years and Bai Jharmar is now of about the age of 12 years, and the plaintiff submits that the said betrothment constituted a valid and complete marriage according to Hindu law, and that he is husband according to Hindu law of Bai Jharmar. The plaint then states that all conditions have been fulfilled necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said Bai Jharmar to cohabit with him, and that there is no good reason whatever why she should not do so, but that the defendant refuses to allow her so to cohabit. And, as the plaintiff believes, intends to betroth her to some other person, and that the plaintiff has suffered much humiliation among the people of his caste by reason of the said repudiation by the defendant of the said betrothment. The prayer of the plaint is as follows—"If the Court be of opinion that the said betrothment constituted a valid marriage according to Hindu law, then that the plaintiff be declared to be by virtue of the said betrothment the husband of the said Bai Jharmar, and that the defendant may be restrained from preventing the said Jharmar from leaving his house and going to the house of the plaintiff. That if the Court be of opinion that the said betrothment and agreement to give the said Bai Jharmar in marriage to the plaintiff, then that the defendant may be decreed specifically to perform the said agreement and to do all things on his part necessary towards performance of the same, that the defendant may be restrained from betrothing or giving in marriage or affecting to betroth or give in marriage the said Bai Jharmar to any person other than the plaintiff; that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees 819-13 for his costs of suit; and lastly, that the defendant be retained in custody until the execution of this decree.

Under this decree the defendant has since remained in custody, no process in execution other than as aforesaid having been issued from the Court. Against this decree the defendant Oomed Kika has appealed, and in support of his appeal his council has urged several objections which may be stated as follows—1, that to a suit in which such a decree as the one in question is pronounced the person alleged to have been betrothed, namely, Bai Jharmar, is a necessary party; 2, that treating the betrothment in question (as the decree does) as a contract for a marriage to be performed at a future time, it is a contract of such a nature as cannot be decreed by the Court to be specifically performed; and, 3, that the part of the decree ordering the retention of the defendant in custody until execution of the decree is irregular and not in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. Taking the decree in connection with the prayer of the plaint it must, we consider, be regarded as a decree for specific performance of a betrothal which in itself did not constitute a marriage. The decree, in our opinion, treats the betrothal as not in itself constituting a marriage, and contemplates some further acts whether ceremonial or otherwise as being necessary to give a matrimonial character to the relation between the plaintiff and Bai Jharmar, and it is the specific performance of these acts (which however neither the plaint nor the decree precisely determine) which the decree is directed to enforce. The remedy by a decree for specific performance given by the law of this Court is as is well established not by any means a remedy necessarily incident to all contracts, and the ground of its exercise is generally referred to the incompleteness as relief of a mere award of damages. Further, it is a remedy granted only in certain classes of contracts, and to a considerable extent is a matter of discretion with the Court in each particular case. It is a remedy certainly not granted in courts of equity in England in cases of breaches of promise to marry, the remedy in damages being considered an adequate remedy, or at all events if not an adequate, still the only, remedy which the law of that country affords for breaches of that contract, and nothing that can be considered as an authority of any weight has been cited in the present argument to show that a promise to marry has ever been enforced specifically by a decree of any Anglo-Indian court in the sense in which specific performance is known to the English law—that is, that in the event of disobedience of the decree of the Court specifically to perform such promise, the party disobeying such decree is subjected to imprisonment. Five cases from Borradaile's Reports, viz., Khooshal and others vs. Bhugwan Moti Barr, p. 155; Atmaram Kessoor vs. Sheolal Mullokchund and another, ib. p. 397; Kasseram Jacitram vs. Bhugwan Purshotum, 3 Borr. p. 523; Deochand Natha vs. Juvehur Behehur, ib. p. 576; Nut Rubyat and another vs. Madhowjee Panachund, ib. p. 730, have been cited in the course of the argument in which the Court, whose decisions are there reported, has administered or attempted to administer relief in the case of a repudiated bethrothal. These cases, however, when examined, do not amount to more than this—that the Court directed the betrothal or promise of marriage to be carried into effect, and decreed that if it was not carried into effect within a certain limited period, the defendant should pay a certain sum by way of damages. In substance there is little distinction between a decree of this nature and the judgment in a Common Law Procedure Act of 1854, when the defendant had the option to deliver the goods or to retain them and pay the value assessed by the jury, but such a decree is a very different

by Colonel Kennedy more than Ensign Gilbert, have you lately rejoined the 60th Rifles from leave?

A.—In the early part of the year I went on leave and after two months I rejoined.

The Court adjourned at four o'clock, and will re-assemble at eleven o'clock on Monday.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 19.

MADRAS RACES, 1871.

Entries for the Madras Handicap, closed on the 17th November.

Mr. Seventanks' .....ch e m ..Miss Trelawny.
Do. ....b e f ...Moonlight.
Do. ....b w g ..Centurion.
Mr. Sherdale's.....b w m...Old Maid.
Do. ...br w g...Sinbad.'
Mr. Bell's.....b w g...Van Amburgh.
The Templar's.....be w h...Zouave.
Mr. Bullen's..... ....br w g...Hunting Horn—Aged.
Mr. H. Graham's.....g w g...Warrior.
Capt. C. S. Bisir's....g w m...Sultana.
Mr. Maunsell's.....b w g...Saiem Scuddder.

CASH BALANCES.

The following is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of September last, contrasted with that of the previous years:—

	Sept. 1868.	Sept. 1869.	Sept. 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India.....	29,29,022	84,24,593	1,15,99,580
Bengal	1,43,79,384	1,54,41,634	1,38,77,541
British Burmah.....	32,83,902	29,76,251	38,94,980
North-Western Provinces.	1,35,14,449	92,29,193	1,73,50,544
Oudh	34,21,856	25,05,779	40,33,695
Punjab	99,23,840	1,14,40,419	97,10,613
Bombay	1,27,56,581	1,71,87,859	2,07,28,989
Central Provinces.....	39,18,589	53,08,998	56,17,456
Madras	1,65,79,998	1,81,76,904	2,65,07,699
Total..	8,07,14,601	9 04,03,920	11,28,80,987

CALCUTTA.

[FROM THE "PIONEER'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

18TH NOVEMBER.

The Calcutta season draws on. Most of the winter residents have already rolled in from the hills, and are now shaking down in their old places. The course and the drive know them once more, and the evening band tunes up with re-nerved vigour in welcome of its old audience. The familiar white hat, with the genial face underneath, is once more among us, and the Union Jack unfurls itself to the evening breeze from the dome of Government House. The little iron theatre on the maidan has almost concluded the first part of its season's programme, and the company at the opera house have already established their title to popularity. A large circus, a champion skater, and an electro-biologist have taken the field, and reinforcements are daily looked for by the amusement-hunting public. A foretaste of the approaching race meeting may now be had of a morning at the course, where some of the horses have begun to gallop, and where straight tips are, no doubt, beginning to germinate. And finally, I may add, that in anticipation of coming visitors, the hotel-keepers have put on their very best prices.

Calcutta is still rather sulky with Lord Mayo. I don't know that it matters much; but I do hope that the rumour is true which asserts that the names of certain persons who have in a marked manner absented themselves from Government House since Lord Mayo's return, are about to be struck off the Visitors' List. They might, with advantage, be published too. To differ about politics is one thing; to be, or even seem disloyal, especially remembering where we are, quite another. To-night is the sixth subscription performance there has been at the Opera, and *Don Pasquale* is to be given. I saw a plan of the house this morning, which showed a substantial proof of the appreciation of the present company, in the large number of places marked as taken for the season. *Norma* is to be given again on Saturday. It is about their best, and certainly is here, as indeed everywhere, one of the most popular pieces among the general run of play-goers. *Under the Gaslight* is to be played for the last time at the Olympic this evening, and a bumper house is expected, I hear. It seems rather a mistake to select the same evening as the operatic company have. Now, last night there was absolutely nothing going on, while to-night one is quite embarrassed to know whether to go to the big American circus, where "wit without vulgarity" is promised, or to go to hear *Don Pasquale*, or to see the play in question. Talking of gas-light—what a miserable illumination it is in Calcutta. With the best burners, producing a flame exactly resembling that which you see in London, and with better (for the gas people) rates, you get a light hardly equalling that of the indigenous *chiragh*. In fact the *butti* of the country is in many respects preferable—it is certainly cheaper, and undoubtedly cooler, and it is not liable to its position to have *gas*, I suppose. I hear that the new water-rates have produced a good deal of dissatisfaction. They are levied according to the amount of rental paid, so that the large warehouses and shops where water is not required, except in case of fire, have to pay very heavily indeed; while on the other hand, a very little building, occupied perhaps by a dozen *dhobies*, would have to pay an exceedingly small sum. The business people say that trade is dull at present, but whether this is due to the water-rates and other unpopular taxes, or to the Franco-Prussian war, it is impossible to say. Both, I fancy, have something to answer for. The war has undoubtedly stopped the supply of an important class of European imports, and has indeed, in every direction, petrified speculation.

There is not much to chronicle in the way of distinguished arrivals (or of official news), for the actual return from the hills has taken place, and the race week and Christmas visitors have yet to come. One illustrious little personage I saw arrive yesterday morning, however—the Hon'ble Terence Bourke, Lord Mayo's youngest boy, whose attentions, they say, have already broken the hearts of several damsels of very tender years. I observed, too, General Vaughan in the street, who, owing to a severe attack of promotion, has been laid temporarily on the shelf, and will now, I suppose, follow Cureton and several other good soldiers in the prime of life to England, there to age in unoccupied idleness. Mr. Allan Hume, the Commissioner of Inland Customs, has arrived in Calcutta, in order, probably, to give some advice or evidence, on some question relating to salt in general, and the Sambur Lake in particular. Who would not like to be a Commissioner of Inland Customs?—to live at Simla for six months, to go on a pleasant tour for four, and pass the other two months of the cold season at the pleasantest station in the North-West; to draw fine pay, and to write a report once a year for it. The China war rumour is occasionally revived: the latest pretext being the shipment of certain troops to that part of the world. They are, however, nothing more than the ordinary reliefs. No force could be usefully despatched before February or March next, and what is more to the point, as yet the Indian Government has heard no whisper of any expedition being intended. I can't help thinking that the alarmist ring may be detected in the China telegrams. The Chinese have always got the newest rifles and an absolute surfeit of monster guns. Mark my words, that the next telegram will credit them with the *mitrailleuse*, and it may possibly be a Prussian prince (in disguise) to head the braves as well! Mr. Cockerell's Registration Bill was to have come on in Council this morning, but was deferred, as it wanted a finishing touch or two at the last moment. Colonel Richard Strachey's return to India is anxiously looked forward to by a host of heads of projects which need his fiat before they can become facts. Some of his lieutenants will no doubt way-lay him, others will board him in his den here. With such intent, I hear, Captain Forbes, the engineer of the great Sardah Canal scheme, will reach Calcutta in a few days.

Of course you know that Sir Richard Temple is to be married. Every one told every one else as a profound secret, till at last no one remained to be told. The bride expectant is a *blonde* of 20, with a rather pretty face and a very pleasant voice. Perhaps Sir Richard may signalize the happy day—by the bye, it doesn't seem to be known exactly what day it will be—by the release of a large number of victims from the pecuniary torture of the income tax, just as criminals are set free on royal occasions. He will have to turn out of the marble hall, I suppose, when he ceases to be a bachelor, although you will hardly believe, after all the fuss that has been made about it, that there is but a single room!

The mornings and evenings are now deliciously cool, not to say cold, and it is really a pittable sight to see the adjutants on general duty about Government House ruffling their feathers and shivering uneasily from one foot to another. These birds seem to be getting fewer every year—disgusted, no doubt, with the drainage and street-cleansing innovations which have of late years taken place. Where they should betake themselves to is rather hard to say; but if they asked me, I should recommend them to go to Simla, where they would find a bazaar suited to their habits, and would fill a want which is felt, &c.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Of all the recognised remedies for chest affections, none are so efficacious as this unrivalled preparation. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen Dr. de Jongh's Oil has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, as soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe it to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE CHUMBA RAJ.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Nov. 18.)

We recently published a small paragraph referring to the rumours of dissatisfaction in the Chumba State. A correspondent assures us that the rumours are quite correct, and describes a state of things in that territory that seem to require publicity. The people throughout the length and breadth of the Chumba territory are all very much dissatisfied at the exclusion of him whom they deem the lawful heir from the guddee of the Raj. The ryots are very much puzzled to ascertain the reason why the *full* brother of the late Rajah does not succeed to the Raj before a *half* brother. The latter, besides, is said to be an imbecile. Some say that if the lawful heir succeeds to the Raj, he would most likely dispense with the services of the British Superintendent of the State, as he is quite fit to govern his own State himself. Others are of opinion that the Chumba khardars, in the present state of things, can manipulate the State papers with impunity; whereas if the right man was put in the right place, the tables would be turned. It is possible that these khardars therefore may be eager to keep the half brother, but there is one thing which is patent to every one: the ryots are very much discontented at what they call the injustice of the exclusion of the lawful heir. If the British Government really wish to see justice done instead of merely satisfying certain interests, they will take some means to study the feelings of the people. As it is, there seems to be something rotten in the State of Chumba.

On the above statement we mean to make no comment, but as plainly as possible to state what we believe to be the facts connected with the succession.

Before the present British Superintendent took charge of the State the whole affairs of the Raj had fallen into a miserable condition. He at once exerted himself to set things right, and has been remarkably successful, the revenue now being in a flourishing condition. At the time of the late Rajah's final illness, Col. Reid was out in the district, and probably through the ignorance of the Rajah's attendants was not informed of his critical state. No European doctor was called in, and only native hakims prescribed for him until he died after no protracted illness. The *sunnad* of the Government declared that as the Rajah left no children, the brother *nearest in age* to him should succeed to the throne. Gopal Singh, half brother, was older in years than the Rajah; Soochet Singh, whole brother, was younger. But Gopal Singh was nearest in age, and in spite of his being only a half brother, he was recognized by Government as the proper heir. Our correspondent states that he is said to be an imbecile. For the matter of that, the former Rajah was not blessed with any great amount of common sense, but Gopal Singh is said to have displayed since his appointment much more ability than was expected of him. He is besides in good hands, and the manipulating of accounts by the Revenue Collectors, although inevitable to a certain extent in every native State (and, haply, even by British Indian Finance Ministers!) will be sharply looked after by the British Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

Soochet Sing has a bad reputation. He is represented as a dissolute character, and would probably make a bad ruler. His regular residence is in Jummoo territory. He came to Chumba to perform the funeral obsequies of his brother, and was then offered an allowance if he would reside in the Chumba territory and live like a good subject for the welfare of the State. He refused, and has since returned to Jummo. It is not at all to be apprehended that there will be any disturbance or breach of the peace. But if it be true, as is alleged, that proclamations are issued in the Chumba State, making it penal to offer him respect or even food, there must have been a decided feeling that his proud rejection of the offer made to him, rendered him a dangerous character.

It is true that a company of Goorkhas were sent from Bukloh to Chumba, on the occasion of the installation; but it was for no other reason than to add a little *éclat* to the proceedings in much the same way that a regiment was sent from Jalandhar to Kaphurthala on the installation of the present Raja there. But at the time the Goorkhas passed through Dalhousie, an immense gathering of hill people also took place, for the purpose of witnessing the installation, and the coincidence probably occasioned the rumour of an apprehended disturbance.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CARNATIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Resident Engineer of this Company, Mr. B. M. Holloway, has resigned his post, and proceeded to England by the last steamer.—*Madras Mail.*

THE 41st (the Welsh) Regiment, which has been in camp here (Umballa) for some days past, leaves this evening (19th) in two detach trains for Subathoo was, we believe, very unhealthy, having lost by disease during the past season no less than 4 officers and 19 men.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 19.

HAVING considered in Council your Lordship's letter, dated the 19th of August, No. 221, I sanction the proposed extension of the indulgence granted to the native army in your G. O. of the 8th of April 1868, No. 364, and I authorize you in future to grant to all native officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers who may obtain sick leave, a free conveyance by a private steamer, whether by river or sea, if no Government steamer be available, and if it be certified by the medical officer that a passage by that route is absolutely necessary.—From the Secretary of State to the Governor General, dated Oct. 6. (The order is applicable to the three presidencies.)

SOME days ago there appeared in the *Indian Daily News* a letter stating that, on the occasion of the Viceroy's return to Calcutta, the Volunteers did not turn out willingly to form the guard of honour at Government House. We did not like to believe it, and did not believe it, and are now glad to see that the *Calcutta Examiner* denies the insinuation most completely, for, as it says, a guard of honour generally consists of 100 men, while, on this occasion, upwards of three times that number attended upon His Excellency. We have been told that there was nobody to receive the Viceroy, but we now know that there were, at least, three hundred persons. They had on, it is true, a uniform, but they nevertheless came out voluntarily to welcome Lord Mayo. If they had not been in uniform where they were, they would, presumably, have been in civil costume on the steps, and the only difference therefore in the welcome was that which lies between presenting arms and lifting hats.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 21.

THE Government of India has notified that the children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, when taken to the Lawrence Asylum or other Orphanages in India, or when quitting such institutions will, if returning to England, be entitled, until they reach their parents or the port of embarkation, to a subsistence allowance of 6 annas per diem, or Rs. 12 per mensem. A daily allowance of 8 annas will be granted as remuneration to the person who may be in charge of the children while in transit to their destination. When practicable, and as a preferable arrangement, a suitable ration in kind is to be issued in lieu of the subsistence allowance authorized above, the grant of which is to be confined to cases where it was not practicable or convenient to supply the ration in kind. An allowance as per margin* will be granted for the outfit and care during the voyage home of children sent to England from the Lawrence Asylum or other Orphanages in India. The outfit allowance will be drawn by the commanding officer of the station on the nearest military authority, and expended in the provision of a suitable outfit for the children before they quit the institutions to join their parents or the embarkation depôt for the purpose of returning to England. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

* For a boy's outfit	...	...	...	Rs. 40
,, girl's ,,	...	...	...	,, 50
For the care of a boy ...			...	,, 30
,, ,, girl ...			...	,, 40

SOME CONCLUSIONS ABOUT IRELAND.

(*Spectator*, Oct. 22.)

A TRAVELLER who has made Ireland a study for many years, who has recently travelled there, and who has had unusual opportunities of consulting her public men, sends us the following "conclusions," or opinions, which, whether they accept them or not, will, we believe, interest our readers.

1. The value of Ireland as a mere possession is underrated in England. Nothing could compensate the Empire for her loss. Had she been inhabited by a race of the special genius adapted to her climate and geography, a race of Norse extraction, she would have become a great naval power. As it is, the race least adapted to maritime life occupies one of the best potential centres of maritime power. The island is belted with harbours and natural docks.

2. The great landlords of Ireland, that is, landlords with £5,000 a year and upwards, are, as a body, beneficial to Ireland. They act as bankers for agricultural enterprise, keep up the standard of cultivation, and by a certain magnificence of life add colour to the social scene, which otherwise would be unendurably leaden. For the last reason alone they are popular, are never shot, and if habitually resident and tolerant of religious difference would completely govern a people which at heart is incurably aristocratic.

3. Outside Down and Antrim the small landlords of Ireland are the worst element in the population. They form a caste rather than an order—take everything from the land, give back nothing—are compelled to rack-rent, and obey the compulsion readily, and by habitual and astounding insolence of demeanour provoke the hatred in which they are held, a hatred so deep that nothing but force prevents a *jacquerie*. The relation between this class and its serfs is the "agrarian difficulty" of Ireland. The Land Bill has ameliorated that relation, but has not made it a good one. A well-to-do peasant will still go in rags to avoid the small landlord's spiteful greed.

4. If the priests were educated men their influence in Ireland would be unmixedly good. As it is, wanting education, wretchedly paid in shilling fees, and discreditably treated by society, their one enjoyment is the possession of power. This power is well used in maintaining a high standard of morals, badly used in supporting obscurantism against the wishes of the people, who hunger and thirst for education.

5. The Irish are obedient to a certain kind of government in an unusual degree. They need and like *Indian* government,—that is, a government by a trained and centralized bureaucracy, inexorably just, but lenient, kindly, and most averse to social interference. They are singularly qualified to administer such a government, though a little too stern.

6. The present administration is an absurd hotch-potch, power being divided between the Irish Secretary, the Castle, and the utterly bad institution called the County Grand Jury. This last, which controls all county government, is nominated in practice by the Clerk of the Peace, usually an old attorney appointed in Orange days, who selects the jurors, first, to maintain Ascendancy; secondly, to job for his friends. In Cork, a violently Catholic county, 24 out of 25 grand jurors are Protestants, and a Catholic has no more chance of an appointment, or of influence in the direction of a road, or of a fair trial, than a Christian would have in Mecca. The remedy is, to appoint a great Cabinet Minister to the Castle, to give him the powers of the Indian Viceroy, and all patronage not filled by competition. County Parliaments would be premature, as they would be nominated on religious grounds. The counter-proposal of abolishing the Castle would have the evil result that no great official on the spot would fight for the interests of Ireland in the regular constitutional way.

7. The Irish police is admirable, but needs the addition of about 50 detectives per county. A revolt of this force under certain circumstances is conceivable, but the disaster would be social only. No conceivable movement in Ireland unsupported by foreign artillery could prevent a *corps d'armée* of 20,000 men of all arms from traversing it from end to end.

8. The Irish have every virtue connected with property. They are *not* undeveloped socialists. The very traditions as to the rights of the "ould" families and their litigiousness are proofs of the strength, not the weakness, of their reverence for property. Their apparent exception to this rule, the long agrarian struggle, is the result of a collision not between honesty and dishonesty, but between two beliefs as to the just limit of ownership in the soil. The evicted peasant thinks himself robbed. No man has ever been punished or threatened for prosecuting a theft of his spoons.

9. Ireland needs compulsory education, real *compulsion*, and wishes for it. This granted, denominationalism or secularism would be minor questions. The ideal education for the South would be a strongly Catholic system exclusively in lay hands, but this is unattainable. There is a deep chasm between priesthood and laity on the subject, especially with reference to the extent of education.

10. The effect of Catholicism in Ireland is to create an ideal of life differing radically from the English one. The Englishman desires to "get on" *ad libitum*, and includes in getting on a respectable position in the next world. The Irishman desires a happy life, having as a main element in its happiness a certain distinction. The peasant talks of his cabin as "my little place," and has long family histories to tell. This distinction the English persistently refuse, holding all Irish of all creeds and positions slightly lower than English of the same class. They specially refuse military distinction, slumping all Irish feats together, such as the history of the Commander-in-Chief, as English history. Consequently, the national mind falls back with exaggerated affection on its separate military history, that is, the feats of its "rebels" in Ireland or on the Continent.

11. The Irish are brave to excess if led, but individually self-distrustful, fitter for the *grande guerre*, in which they have done great things, than for partizan warfare, in which they have done nothing.

12. No people on earth would benefit so greatly by military training, or feel so deep a pride in their military history. Organization on the Swiss system would "civilize" Ireland in ten years, and would in all human probability end rebellion, by revealing to the people the limits of their strength and removing their suspiciousness. There would be an intense feeling in Ireland against a breach of military honour.

13. The special moral beauty of Irishmen is their capacity for gratitude. This is absolutely exceptional, affects their whole history, and even influences their religion. Much of the authority of the priests is due to the deep gratitude of the people for their fidelity to them, for their kindness, and for their assistance, as the people think, on the way to Heaven.

14. The special intellectual fault of Irishmen is their exaggerated idealism. They live in a fairy land, seeing men as trees walking. They will rage at telegraph clerks because the telegrams are disagreeable. This is the root of their apparent mendacity, which is not greater than that of some Continental peoples.

15. The most marked external intellectual feature of Ireland is the plaintiveness of her people. They are not melancholy, or given to despair, but they have a tendency, as strong as a passion, to pity themselves for their own helplessness, a tendency which has distinctly affected even the tone of their voices, so utterly unlike those of all other Celts. The metallic ring, the hard note in the voice, is entirely wanting.

16. The wave of scepticism has struck Ireland at last, and among considerable sections of the people the authority of the Church is diminishing. Much of this is due to the reflex action of American emigration, something to the slow decay of the belief in hell, and a little to the extremely clumsy and objectionable finance of the Catholic Church, which seems in some counties Church. No people which believes such offices essential will ever regard this practice without deep annoyance.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

OCTOBER 1870.

I HAVE been requested to write a gossiping letter to the ladies of India by each mail, and especially to be very particular to tell them all about the fashions. But what an arduous undertaking is mine, at a time when Paris is mute on the subject of dress, and can no longer publish its laws, and rule the feminine world with an utter disregard of all the dictates of economy, beauty, or common sense! Even so, since the first of September, no fashion-books have been issued from the French capital, and the *Saturday Review* is already making note of the same, and exulting over woman's discomfiture. But apparently the sex is equal to the emergency. Instead of idle lamentations at the absence of novelties in *paniers*, hats and mantles, they employ every minute they can spare in order to stitch or cut out garments for the sick and wounded, make charpie, roll bandages, and render all the aid in their power to their suffering fellow-creatures on the Continent.

"The rights of woman, what are they!
The right to labour, love, and pray;
The right to weep with those that weep,
The right to wake when others sleep."

Work in fact is the order of the day throughout the length and breadth of the land. In the country, families do their best at home, making lint, or bandages, or cholera-belts for the sick and wounded. In towns and large cities, ladies have established committees to receive money and contributions in kind, to purchase materials for work, and to make up the same, and finally, to despatch the bales of goods to the Society at St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square. I must allow that the nature of the work is not pleasant, and the stuffs are coarse and heavy, yet our "benevolent neutrality" is zealously carried out. The other day I found myself in a large public room, where thirty or more ladies, young and middle-aged, were most busily at work. Two of the latter employed themselves in cutting out and distributing shirts, trousers, nightingales, to the fair bevy of sempstresses who, seated at several tables, worked for three hours or a bright sunny afternoon with hearty good will. Meantime, outsiders who preferred taking their work home were constantly dropping in, bringing back their portions completed, and waiting for more. And it is amusing to see the large rolls of flannel, &c., which smart damsels carry off through the streets, as paper and pack-thread are not amongst the articles distributed. This meeting, which is only one of legion, assembles three days in the week, and as it entails a decided amount of self-denial on the part of young ladies, I think it may be inferred that the Girl of the Period is still the exception, rather than the rule, in Old England. Nevertheless, in spite of such extensive charity, whispers are being uttered as to the unequal distribution of this Society's funds; that the giant's share is sent to the Germans, owing to the Prussian tendencies of England, while the French are comparatively neglected. On the other hand, it is argued that, as the greater portion of the French army are prisoners of war, they profit equally with their captors in the good things going. Again, it is hinted, that considering the vast sums of money that have been subscribed, the Society is too chary in the distribution of actual cash, whereas money is more necessary at the seat of war than aught else. I cannot vouch for the truth of these rumours, but certain it is that no good deed was ever wrought without finding detractors ready to soil the purity of its intention or performance.

It is said in London, to see the streets thronged with French exiles clad in deepest black; one might almost take it for a foreign capital, from the amount of French one hears spoken everywhere. Many of the leading singers and actresses also find themselves in town, and a good season is consequently anticipated. But Belgium, Holland and the Netherlands are likely also to share in these advantages, and we learn that M. Duprez will bring out his opera "Joanne d'Arc" at Brussels, with the support of several among the emigrant singers. Herr Wagner is about to give a sensational scene in his new opera "Munich," when six horses will gallop across the stage amid the flames of a conflagration. Strauss, the famous valse composer, will produce his opera "Ali Baba" at Vienna, a subject already treated by Cherubini. Madame Lind Goldschmidt is about to come forth from her retirement in aid of the fund of the German Association for the sick and wounded. An evening concert is advertised for the 12th instant, in which she will take part. In literature there is nothing very remarkable just now. A new novel is coming out by the Earl of Desart, "Beyond these Voices;" and another book of Travels is expected from the pen of Lady Diana Beauclerk. "Wild Life among the Koords," by Major Millingen, is interesting; "The Naturalist in Japan," by Arthur Adams, provokes one, because so much more might have been made out of its wealth of materials, whereas we are given little more than a list of names; the mysterious Azamat Batak has published "A little book about England"; and Miss Braddon's "Greek Wives," by Captain Townshend, has been favourably reviewed. Mrs. Willoughby Osborn has translated the first work ever published by an Eastern lady, "An Account of a Pilgrimage to Mecca in 1864," by the late Nawab Sikandar, Begum of Bhopal. A testimonial is to be given to Dr. Halford, in recognition of the services he has rendered to society in discovering the efficacy of ammonia in curing snake-bites. For the last two years, in Victoria, ammonia injected has been found to be a sovereign remedy for this calamity. Has it been tried in India?

In fancy work, modern old point lace is the most general, and really is infinitely more useful than crochet or wool-work. Some ladies are so successful, that their labours can command a high price; but although many strive after a great variety of stitches, I think the result is less *lacey*, and looks more like some curious and intricate embroidery. Real old point has comparatively few stitches. The imitation is much used now in trimming dresses, aprons, &c., and little squares form very becoming head-dresses. Bows of ribbon with ends, accompanied by lace, are also much worn, and are very pretty and stylish. According to the last fashions received from Paris in September, dresses were likely to be made longer-waisted; sleeves either coat-shaped or hanging; bodies open in front quite to the waist, and confined by bows of ribbon matching the colour of the trimmings, or by a strap of the material itself. In cooler weather the muslin chemisette to be worn with such a toilette may be replaced by a silk or foulard cravate, similar in shade to the dress or to the trimmings. In Paris, dressmakers were in the habit latterly of sending home bonnets to match each dress, as no contrast was to be tolerated by the fashionables. A nice way to lengthen their bills! In England, where colour is apt to run riot, ladies are less particular, and so long as they avoid any glaring contrasts, they are wise in choosing a bonnet or hat that will suit one or two costumes. Let us hope that the Republic in Paris may likewise cause a revolution in fashion, and that simplicity may come into vogue, moderate incomes not being at all adapted to the expenditure usual in the present day, not to mention the additional waste of time and thought lavished on adorning oneself. Brown will be a favourite colour this winter, a light and a dark shade worn together; thus I saw a very pretty feather in a brown felt hat, which was dark at the stem and quite light at the tip, but not shaded. Hats are still high-crowned, but less pointed than they have been worn; bonnets are of the gipsy form—somewhat resembling a small basket turned upside down—and much trimmed inside and out. Another shape has a crown which encloses a portion of the chignon, the French ladies having for some months past greatly lessened these excrescences; but they are still dear to the hearts of Englishwomen and hairdressers, so that I sometimes think they will yet, unhappily, attain the dimensions admired by our grandmothers.—*Pioneer.*

CHATTERBOX.

AFTERNOON CALLS IN BESIEGED PARIS.

[FROM THE "DIARY OF A BESIEGED RESIDENT" IN THE "DAILY NEWS."]

Oct. 13th, Evening.

I made two visits this afternoon, one to a pot-house in Belleville, the other to a countess in the Faubourg St. Germains. I went to the former in order to find out what the Bellevillites thought of things in general. I found them very discontented with the Government, and divided in opinion as to whether it would be more in the interests of the country to turn it out at present, or to wait until the Prussians were defeated, and then do so. They are all very angry at the counter-manifestation of the bourgeois against them in the Commune. "The Government," said one of them to me, "is weak and incapable, it means to deceive us, and is thinking more of bringing back the Comte de Paris than of defending the town. We do not wish it to be said that we compromise the success of the defence by agitation, but either it must show more energy, or we will drive it from the Hotel de Ville." I quoted to my friend Mr. Lincoln's saying, about the mistake of changing a horse when halfway over a river. "That is all very well," replied a citizen, who was discussing some fiery compound at a table near me, "but we, unfortunately, have only an ass to carry us over, and he will be a wagging his head and stream with us on his back." Somebody now asked me what I was doing in Paris. I replied that I was the correspondent of an English newspaper. Several immediately shook me by the hand and one of them said to me, "Pray tell your countrymen that we men of Belleville are not what the bourgeois and their organs pretend. We do not want to rob our neighbours; all we ask is, to keep the Prussians out of Paris." He said a good deal more which it is needless to repeat, but I willingly fulfil his request, to give my testimony that he, and thousands like him, who are the bugbear of the inhabitants of the richer districts of the city, are not by any means as black as they are painted. They are impulsive and somewhat inclined to exaggerate their own good qualities and the faults of others—they seem to think that anyone who differs from them must be a knave or a fool, and that the form of government which they prefer ought at once to be established, whether it obtains the suffrages of the majority or not; their knowledge too, of the laws of political and social economy are, to say the least, vague; but they are honest and sincere, mean what they say, do not mistake words for deeds, and after the dreary inflated nonsense one is compelled to listen to from their better educated townsmen, it is refreshing to talk with them. From the Belleville pot-house I went to the Faubourg St. Germain. In this solemn abode of a fossil aristocracy I have a relative—a countess. She is, I believe, my cousin about sixteen times removed, but as she is the only person of rank with whom my family can claim the most distant relationship, we stick to the cousinship and send her every year cheap presents, which she reciprocates with still more meretricious bonbons. When I was ushered into her drawing-room, I found her taking afternoon tea with two old gentlemen, also a mild young man, and a priest, [illegible] beauty, but who is of Cornelia's mood, always has two or three old gentlemen, a mild young man, and a priest, who drop in to see her almost every afternoon. "Are you come to congratulate us?" said my cousin as I entered. I kissed her hand. "What," she continued, "have you not heard of the victory?" I opened my eyes. "Madame," said one old gentleman, "I alludes to the taking of Choisy le Roy." I mildly hinted that the news of this important event had not reached me. "Surprising!" said he, "I saw Vinoy myself yesterday." "It does not follow," I suggested, "that he has taken Choisy today." "Monsieur, perhaps, is not aware," joered old gentleman No. 2, "that 60,000 men have broken through the Prussian lines and have gone to the relief of Bazaine." "I have not the slightest doubt of the fact; it is precisely what I expected would occur," I humbly observed. "As for the victory," struck in the mild young man, "I can vouch for it; I myself have seen the prisoners." "Surely," added my cousin, "you must have heard the cannon; ah! you English are all the same; you are all Prussians, your Queen, your Tims, and all of you." I took refuge in a cup of tea. One old gentleman came and stood before me. I knew well what was coming—the old, old question. "Well, what does England think of our attitude now?" I said that only one word could properly qualify it—sublime. "We are sacrificing our lives," said the mild young man. I looked at him, and I greatly fear that I smiled—"that is to say," he continued, "we are prepared to sacrifice them." "Monsieur is in the Garde Nationale?" I asked. "Monsieur is the only son of a widow," put in my cousin; "but I mean to go to the ramparts for all that," added the orphan. "You owe yourself to your mother," said the priest—"and to your country," I suggested, but the observation fell very flat. "It is a grand sight," observed one old gentleman, as he put a third lump of sugar in his tea, and another into his mouth, "a glorious spectacle, to see a population that was supposed to be given up to luxury, subsisting cheerfully week after week upon the simplest necessaries of existence." "I have not tasted game once this year, and the beef is far from good," sighed old gentleman No. 2; "but we will continue to endure our hardships for months, or for years if need be, rather than allow the Prussians to enter Paris." This sort of Spartan twaddle went on during the whole time of my visit, and my cousin evidently was proud of being surrounded by such Spartans. I give a specimen of it, as I think these worthies ought to be gratified by their heroic sacrifices being made public. "I'd rough it in a campaign as well as any Hinenman," said the corner of her Majesty's life guards; "give me a pint of claret and a chicken every day, or a cut at a joint, and I would ask for nothing more;" and the Belgravian knight's idea of the discomforts of war are much those of the beleaguered Gaul. Want may come, but as yet never has a large city enjoyed greater abundance of bread and meat. The poor are nourished by the State. The rich have, perhaps, some difficulty in getting their supply of meat, but this is the fault of a defective organization; in reality they are only deprived of those luxuries the habitual use of which has impaired the digestions of half of them. It is surely possible to exist for a few weeks on beef, mutton, flour, preserved vegetables, wine, milk, eggs, and every species of sauce that cook ever contrived. At about seven, provisions at the restaurants sometimes run short. I dined to-day at a bouillon at six o'clock for about half-a-crown. I had soup, salt cod, beef (tolerable, but perhaps a shade horsey), rabbit, French beans, apple fritters, grapes, and coffee. This bill of fare is a very long way from starvation.

When I returned from the "Faubourg" to the Boulevard I found every one giving his neighbour the fullest and latest details of the "victory." What really happened I have not yet discovered. Vinoy did make a reconnaissance in force, and his troops did, I believe, occupy at one time Chatillon and Bagneaux; but, as far as I can learn, after deeds of unexampled heroism the usual strategical movement to the rear was skilfully effected. "We have taken," says the *Soir*, "many cannon and many prisoners; our braves fought as Frenchmen always fight. We occupy positions held this morning by the enemy. Fort Vanves fired 500 shots. M. Picard and M. Ferry viewed the combat, and congratulated our troops. General Trochu, when he heard of the success, was deeply affected, and immediately proceeded to the scene of action." This is vague.

12 P.M.

I have just been down to Point-du-Jour. A bomb from Valerien had during the day set fire to the Palais de St. Cloud. The fire in the town of St. Cloud, and, I presume, in the Palace, could be distinctly seen.

THE EVENT OF THE 13TH. OCT

Friday, Oct. 14.

According to the official account of yesterday's proceedings, General Trochu was anxious to discover whether the Prussians were in force upon the plateau of Chatillon, or had withdrawn from that position. The villages of Chatillon, Bagneaux, and Clamart were consequently attacked, and after an artillery and musketry engagement, the Prussian reserves were brought up, thus proving that the report that they had withdrawn was unfounded. The retreat then commenced under the fire of the forts. About 100 prisoners were taken; in the evening they were brought to the Place Vendôme. The newspapers are one and all singing peans over the valour of the Mobiles—those of the Côte d'Or most distinguished themselves. Although the whole thing was little more than a reconnaissance, its effect has been electrical. The battalions of the National Guard sing the Marseillaise as of old, and everyone is full of confidence. Some of the officers who were engaged tell me that the Mobiles really did show coolness under fire, and that they fought well with the bayonet in the village of Bagneux. Between carrying an advanced post and forcing the Prussian army to raise the siege, there is of course a slight difference, but I see no reason why these strong, healthy peasants should not become excellent troops. What they want are commanders who are old soldiers, and would force them to submit to regular discipline. The *Official Gazette* contains the following decree: "Every officer of the National Guard whose antecedents are of a nature to compromise the dignity of the epaulette, and the consideration of the corps in which he has been elected, can be revoked. The same punishment may be inflicted upon those officers who render themselves guilty of continuous bad conduct, or of acts wanting in delicacy. The revocation will be pronounced by the Government upon a report of the Minister of War." If the Government has enough determination to carry out this decree, the National Guard will greatly profit by it.

Yesterday evening at the Folies Bergères a demonstration was made against the Princes of the Orleans family, who are said to be in command of an army at Rouen. It was determined to send a deputation to the Government on the subject. This move is important, as the Folies Bergères is rather the rendezvous of the Moderate Republicans than of the Ultras.

A letter from Havre, dated Oct. 4, has been received, in which it is stated that the ex-Emperor has issued an address to the nation. I do not know what his chances of restoration are in the provinces, but here they are absolutely hopeless. The Napoleonic legend was founded upon victories. Since the name of Napoleon has been coupled with the capitulation of Sedan, it is loathed as much as it once was adulated. Apart from his personal following, Napoleon III. has not 100 adherents in Paris.

Friday Afternoon, Oct. 14.

Colonel Loyd Lindsay arrived here yesterday morning and leaves to-morrow with the Comte de Flavigny, the President of the Ambulance Internationale. Mr. Herbert is getting anxious respecting the future of the destitute English still here; but with all due respect to our charitable friends at home, it appears to me that Paris is rich enough to look after its own wounded. The flag of the Cross of Geneva waves over several thousand houses, and such is the desire of brave patriots to become members of an ambulance corps, that the services of neutrals are declined.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

882	Wennington, Davis	July 10
1151	Corra Linn, Lamont, M. Nusserwanjee	July 16
970	Mindora	July 29
797	Birmah, Pearse	Aug. 5
	Genii, Irvine	Aug. 6
1033	Green Jacket, Krogh	Aug. 15
1164	Alpine, Barrill	Aug. 16
1212	Bennington, Sherrington	Aug. 18
671	Ulcoats, Jones	Aug. 19
959	Allerton, Gabes	Aug. 23
999	Nimjee Oodowjee, Sewell	Aug. 25
914	Ellen Cody	Sept. 2
679	Glenalos, Hicks	Sept. 3
1434	Westminster, Grose	Sept. 5
906	Coringa, Ross	Sept. 6
1191	Buckinghamham, Hamilton	Sept. 9
1279	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw	Sept. 10
1097	Eddyston, Peterson	Sept. 13
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr	Sept. 18
1203	Connemara, Hugh